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when they enter upon the stage of public action, and take the place of those who are now guiding the helm of state, giving law to public opinion, and shaping the character and destiny of the world, they will be able to exert in its behalf a still wider and more powerful influence. As teachers, editors and authors; as expounders of law, or professors of the healing art; as preachers of the gospel, or guardians of society and government, they will hold in their hands the main-springs of the world, and could, if they would, so far saturate the public mind with a love of peace, and abhorrence of war, as to prevent this scourge from ever returning upon civilized nations.

We commend this cause, then, to the special attention of students in all our higher seminaries of learning. Their character, their circumstances, their pursuits, their own interests, their obligations to society and to God, all demand it of them. Examine the subject then for yourselves; you will find it full of unexpected interest. Read and reflect upon it at your leisure. Discuss it in your literary associations. Try your powers upon it both in prose and verse. Make it a topic of frequent conversation; and fully resolve so far to master the whole subject, and so deeply to imbue yourselves with its spirit, that you will feel self-impelled to its earnest, habitual advocacy, and be well prepared in future life to plead with success, the claims of an enterprise so vital to the welfare of all mankind for time and eternity.

ERASMUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OUR PUBLIC DEBTS.

Maine,.....	1,678,368	Mississippi,.....	7,500,000
Massachusetts,.....	7,372,839	Tennessee,.....	2,516,916
New York,.....	26,652,263	Kentucky,.....	3,401,500
Pennsylvania,.....	36,331,839	Ohio,.....	17,119,829
Maryland,.....	15,213,184	Indiana,.....	15,259,146
Virginia,.....	8,253,130	Michigan,.....	5,000,000
South Carolina,.....	5,260,900	Illinois,.....	17,846,130
Georgia,.....	1,460,930	Missouri,.....	1,289,000
Alabama,.....	10,859,536	Arkansas,.....	3,600,000
Louisiana,.....	24,530,270		
Total States,.....			212,474,036
United States,.....			18,000,000
			239,474,936

About 240,000,000. The States of Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, New Jersey, and North Carolina, seven States, have comparatively no debt. The annual interest at six per cent. would be nearly \$14,400,000, and at five per cent., about \$12,400,000. Some of our people complain loudly of a debt so large; but it is only about the sixteenth part of England's debts! Ours, too, were all, or nearly all, incurred for useful, important purposes, while hers were all wasted upon war.

MARITIME POSSESSIONS OF ENGLAND.—The colonies of the British empire have an area of 2,200,000 square miles, and a sea coast of 20,000 nautical miles. Population 105,000,000, with an average of fifty mouths to the square mile. Of Lutherans and Calvinists, there are 800,000; of Dissenters, 700,000; of Roman Catholics, Greeks, Syrians, &c., 1,500,000; of Mahomedans, 26,000,000; of Hindoos, 75,000,000. The military strength employed is 56,000 European regulars; 156,000 colonial (colored) regulars; and 250,000 colonial militia (whites). The colonial revenues amount to £23,000,000 sterling; the civil and convict expenses defrayed by Great Britain to £225,000; the military to £1,800,000; and the total expenditure of the colonies is therefore £25,000,000 sterling per annum. The taxation averages 4s. 6d. per head. The metallic money circulating in the colonies is about £5,000,000, and the paper money about £3,000,000. Maritime commerce of the colonies—Exports, £30,000,000; imports,

£25,000,000.—To Great Britain, exports, £15,000,000; imports, £10,000,000. Total shipping annually in and out of colonial ports, 8,000,000 tons; of which there are to and from Great Britain, 3,000,000. Vessels built in the colonies from 1814 to 1837. Number, 8975; tonnage, 1,022,937. The property annually created in the colonies is estimated at £400,000,000, and the value of the property, moveable and immoveable, in the transmarine possessions of the empire, in land, houses, stock, &c., at £2,500,000,000 sterling, or, reckoning one pound sterling at nearly five dollars, about \$12,000,000,000.

NAPOLEON'S SACRIFICE OF LIFE.—“Never,” says a Paris paper, “was there a conqueror who fired more cannon, fought more battles, or overthrew more thrones than Napoleon. But we cannot appreciate the degree and quantity of his glory, without weighing the means he possessed, and the results which he accomplished. Enough for our present purpose will be gained, if we set before us the mere resources of flesh and blood which he called into play, from the rupture of the peace of Amiens in 1804 down to his eventful exit. At that time, he had, as he declared to Lord Wentworth, an army of 480,000; and his different levies from 1804 till 1814, amounted in all to 2,965,165. This account, derived from Napoleon's official journal, the *Moniteur*, under the several dates, is deficient in the excess which was raised beyond the levies; but even if we deduct the casualties, as well as the 300,000 men disbanded in 1815, we shall be under the mark in affirming that he slaughtered 2,500,000 human beings, and those all Frenchmen. But we have to add thousands and tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss, Poles, Italians, Neapolitans, and Illyrians, whom he forced under his eagles; and at a moderate computation, those cannot have fallen short of 500,000. It is obviously just to assume that the number who fell on the side of adversaries was equal to that against which they were brought.

Here, then, are our data for asserting, that the latter years of Napoleon's glory were purchased at no less expense than 6,000,000 human beings! And what was gained by all this sacrifice? This horrible inroad on the fairest portion of the population of Europe, resulted in the abandonment of every conquered territory, the bringing of foreign enemies twice within twenty-four months under the walls of Paris, and the erasure of his name from the records of dominion.”

PRINCE EUGENE.—“The thirst of renown sometimes insinuates itself into our councils, under the garb of *national honor*. It dwells in imaginary insults; it suggests harsh and abusive language; and people go on from one thing to another, till they put an end to the lives of half a million of men. A military man becomes so sick of bloody scenes in war, that in peace he is averse to re-commence them. I wish that the first minister who is called to decide on peace and war, had only seen actual service. What pains would he not take to seek, in mediation and compromise, the means of avoiding the effusion of so much blood.”

LOUIS BUONAPARTE.—“I have been as enthusiastic and joyful as any one else after victory; yet I confess that even then the sight of a field of battle not only struck me with horror, but even turned me sick. And now that I am advanced in life, I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence, not in loving and aiding each other, and passing through it as quietly as possible, but in striving, on the contrary, to destroy each other, as though time did not itself do this with sufficient rapidity. What I thought at fifteen years of age, I still think, that war and the pain of death which society draws upon itself, are but organized barbarisms, an inheritance of the savage state.”